

# THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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W. H. HARRIS, Editor.

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**THE ABOLITIONISTS.**  
MEETING IN CHARLESTON

From the Charleston Courier of August 11.

One of the most imposing assemblages of Citizens, in respect of numbers, intelligence, and respectability, that we have ever witnessed, met yesterday morning at the City Hall, to receive the Report of the Committee of Twenty-One, appointed by the Meeting of the 4th inst., on the incendiary machinations now in progress against the peace and welfare of the Southern States. The Clergy of all denominations attended in a body, lending their sanction to the proceedings, and adding, by their presence, to the impressive character of the scene. His Honor the Intendant resumed the Chair, and William Patton, Esq. his post as Secretary.

The Hon. C. J. Colcock, Chairman of the Committee of Twenty-One, then rose, and after a few preliminary remarks, in the course of which he announced the fact that the Clergy of the City had, at the instance of a Committee of the South Carolina Association, suspended certain Schools under their charge, which had created some dissatisfaction, until the pleasure of the Legislature could be known on the subject, and also informed the Meeting that the Post Master of the City had been engaged in free conference and cordial cooperation with the Committee, submitted the subjoined Preamble and Resolutions, which will be found to combine moderation with energy, and to advise a course of measures which commends itself to the approbation of every Southern man, and will doubtless call forth the unanimous response of the entire South.

We trust that the public press throughout the Union will, in no one instance, fail to comply with the request to publish these proceedings, in order that the whole Union may know the tone and the resolution of Southern sentiment on this vital subject. The hope too is strongly indulged, that the people of the non-slave-holding States, animated as well by a spirit of patriotic fraternity, as by a sense of constitutional obligation towards their Southern brethren, will promptly adopt the necessary measures to punish and silence the vile incendiaries within their limits, who, not daring to appear in person among us, where the gallows and the stake await them, discharge their missiles of mischief in the security of distance, which should no longer be permitted to avail them.

It is understood that the Committee of Twenty-One is now dissolved, and that the responsibility and duties which they so cheerfully assumed, and have so prudently and faithfully discharged, will henceforth devolve on the City Council.

**PREAMBLE.**

The Committee of Twenty-One, to whom was referred the important subject on which the citizens of Charleston were lately convened, beg leave to Report—That they have had the matter referred to them under due deliberation, and recommend the adoption of the annexed Resolutions. The Committee have purposely abstained from any labored argument on the subject of slavery, not from any inability to sustain, on moral and scriptural grounds, its existence, and toleration as now established in South Carolina, but from a deep conviction of the fixed resolution of the people of this State to permit no discussion, within her limits, of rights, which she deems inherent and inseparable from the very existence of the State—Rights which existed before the Union was formed, and which were guaranteed to her by the Federal Constitution, when, as a sovereign State, she became a member of the Confederacy. The Committee, therefore, submit the following Resolutions for the adoption of the Citizens, without further comment:

1. Resolved, That we hold it to be an unquestionable truth, that the subject of Slavery as it now exists in the Slave holding States of this Union, is, in all its bearings, a domestic question, belonging exclusively to the citizens of those States; that the people of no other State have any right to interfere therewith, in any manner whatever—and that such interference is utterly inconsistent with the Federal compact, and cannot be submitted to.

2. Resolved, That we regard with the utmost indignation and abhorrence, the proceedings of those incendiaries in some of our sister States, who, under the name of "Anti-Slavery Societies," and other specious appellations, are endeavoring to undermine our Institutions, regardless of the fatal consequences which must inevitably result from the prosecution of their nefarious schemes, which, if successful, could not fail to involve the Southern States in ruin, and produce the utter destruction of that class of persons for whose welfare they pretend to be so solicitous.

The statements recently put forth of the existence at this time, of 950 of such Societies, in 13 States, and the weekly issue, from a single press in the City of New York, of from 25 to 50,000 copies of these incendiary Pamphlets and Papers, with which our Public Mail has been lately burdened, and which are now spreading their deleterious influence throughout the Southern States—admonish us of the absolute necessity of taking prompt and decisive measures, to avert the dire calamities which such proceedings are so well calculated to produce.

3. Resolved, That those proceedings have brought about a crisis, which makes an earnest, and we trust that it may prove an irresistible appeal to all such of our Fellow-Citizens in the non-slave holding States, as may disapprove of these Societies and their measures, calling upon them by every consideration of duty and of patriotism, to manifest that disapprobation, not merely by the expression of their opinions, but by the most active, zealous, and persevering efforts, to put down these Associations, and to suppress that fanatical spirit, which, in pursuing an imaginary good, is regardless of the fatal consequences which are inseparable even from its continued prosecution, among which, not the least to be lamented, would be THE CERTAIN DESTRUCTION OF THE UNION!

4. Resolved, That under our political system, where a number of Sovereign States are united together by a written compact in a Federal Union, for special purposes only—each member of such an Union has an unquestionable right to expect and require, (what is indeed the very basis of such a connection) that no interference whatever shall take place with her domestic policy or peculiar institutions, either by the constituted authorities of the Federal or State Governments, or by the people of other States, to prevent, by suitable penalties and provisions, their own citizens from being guilty of any such interference with the domestic policy of any other State.

5. Resolved, That the Post Office establishment cannot, consistently with the Constitution of the U. States, and the objects of such an Institution, be converted into an instrument for the dissemination of incendiary publications, and that it is the duty of the Federal Government to provide that it shall not be so prostituted, which can easily be effected, by merely making it unlawful to transport by the Public Mail, through the limits of any State, any seditious Papers, forbidden by the laws of such State to be introduced or circulated therein, and by adopting the necessary regulations to effect the object.

6. Resolved, That in the event of no effectual measures being adopted either by the General or State Governments, or by the people out of the non-slave holding States, for the suppression of the great and growing evil of which we complain, it will become the solemn duty of all these States having a common interest with us on this subject, to adopt the most decisive and efficacious measures to PROTECT THEMSELVES.

7. Resolved, That for the purpose of making such an earnest appeal to the people of the non-slave holding States as may convince them of the true state of public feeling amongst us, it would in the opinion of this meeting be desirable to bring about a cordial co-operation among all the States having a common interest with us, either through a CONVENTION, or in any other way, best calculated to embody public sentiment, so that THE TRUTH MAY BE MADE KNOWN, that however we may differ among ourselves on other points, we are on this subject UNITED AS ONE MAN IN THE FIXED AND UNALTERABLE DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN OUR RIGHTS, AND DEFEND OUR PROPERTY AGAINST ALL ATTACKS—BE THE CONSEQUENCES WHAT THEY MAY.

8. Resolved, That we have no doubt of the right of each State to provide by law against the introduction of a moral pestilence, calculated to endanger its existence, and to give authority to their Courts adequate to the suppression of the evil, and we therefore respectfully submit to the Legislature of this State, the propriety of passing Laws (should those now in force not be adequate to the object) commensurate with the means now practiced against us, and especially giving authority to the Judges by proper warrants, to seize and destroy all incendiary publications which may be brought into this State, calculated to excite domestic insurrection or to disturb the tranquillity, happiness, and safety of the people.

9. Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted by the Chairman of this Meeting to the Governor of this State, with a request that the same may be laid before the Legislature, in order that they may take such measures as to them may seem proper. That copies be also transmitted to our fellow citizens in each Judicial District of this State, requesting their concurrence in the sentiments herein expressed. That the Hon. the City Council be requested to cause to be printed at the public expense, 5,000 copies of the foregoing Resolutions, for general distribution, and that His Honor the Intendant be requested officially to transmit to the Intendant or Mayor of each incorporated city or town in the United States a copy thereof, and that a sufficient number of copies be furnished to the Chairman of the Committee, to be by him transmitted in our behalf to such persons in different portions of the Union as may probably be disposed to concur with us in the sentiments herein expressed.

10. Resolved, That the Intendant and Wardens be earnestly requested to exert their utmost vigilance in detecting and bringing to punishment all persons who may be in any way engaged in furthering, in this State, the dangerous schemes of the Anti-Slavery Society, or other evil disposed persons, and that, if necessary, they do call upon the Citizens to aid them in the performance of this duty; and the citizens here present do pledge themselves collectively and individually to use their utmost efforts to aid and assist the constituted authorities in the performance of this important duty.

11. Resolved, That the City Council be also requested to take the proper measures to secure the strict performance of the duty imposed by the law upon the Harbor Master, of keeping a correct list of all persons arriving at and departing from this port; and that they also request the President and Directors of the Rail Road Company to have correct lists of all persons arriving and departing by that conveyance, whether white, free colored, or slaves, and that measures be taken to have these lists regularly examined, to the intent that Incendiaries and other evil disposed persons coming amongst us, or attempting to pass through this State, may be detected and exposed.

12. Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the papers of this State; and as it is desirable that the sentiments of the people of the Southern States on this subject, should be generally known, we respectfully request that the public presses throughout the United States will make their readers acquainted with these our proceedings—which we doubt not contain a faithful expressions of the sentiments of these States, without distinction of parties.

C. J. COLCOCK, Chairman.  
EDW. R. LAURENS, Sec'y.

The Resolutions were read a second time by the Hon. Robert Y. Hayne, and on the question being put on each one separately, were unanimously carried. The question was then taken on the Preamble and Resolutions as a whole, and the same were unanimously adopted.

On motion of H. Bailey, Esq., seconded by R. Yeaton, Jr. Esq.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be returned to the Committee, for their able, zealous, and patriotic discharge of the duties assigned to them, and for the measures adopted by them for the preservation of the public order and safety.

On motion of Capt. Lynch,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting are due to the Reverend Gentlemen of the Clergy in this city, who have so promptly, and so effectually responded to public sentiment, by suspending their Schools in which the Colored population were taught; and that this meeting deem it a patriotic action worthy of all praise, and proper to be imitated by the other Teachers of similar Schools throughout the State.

EDWARD W. NORTH, Chairman.  
WILLIAM PATTON, Secretary.

**MEETING IN RICHMOND, (Va.) AT THE CAPITOL.**

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Henrico and the city of Richmond, held at the Capitol on Tuesday, Aug. 4th, 1835:

The Chairman (Dr. Jno. Dove,) informed the meeting that the Committee appointed at the last meeting had performed the duty assigned them, and were ready to report: Whereupon,

R. G. Scott, Esq. submitted the following preamble and resolutions, as the report of the Committee:

**REPORT.**

The committee appointed by the meeting of the citizens of the city of Richmond, and the county of Henrico, held on Friday the 24th day of July, 1835, to consider and report what measures are proper to be adopted in regard to the attempts making in some of the Northern States to interfere with the slave property of the South, have had this subject under their serious consideration, and submit the following Report and Resolutions for adoption:

In common with every respectable portion of our fellow-citizens, we deeply lament that stern necessity, and a regard for our just and constitutional rights, and the peace and harmony of our country, have required of us some public expression of our opinions, and some decisive action on this momentous and delicate subject. No considerations short of these could have induced us, in our primary character, to bring into notice the measures which some associations to the North have adopted, the direct effects of which are, the destruction of our excellent form of government; to overwhelm this fair country with a civil and servile war; and to cover these prosperous States with a gloom and desolation that neither patriotism nor wisdom can remove or repair. We approach, then, this delicate subject, with every conviction of the temperance and forbearance with which it should be treated, and with the fixed desire of doing and saying nothing but that which the exigency of the occasion shall demand.

It is no longer to be disguised, (and we make the acknowledgment with astonishment, regret, and indignation,) that systematic and persevering efforts have for some time been making in the Northern States to produce a direct interference with the slave property of the South.

So long, however, as these efforts were confined to the proceedings of a few unprincipled and reckless fanatics, sustained by some misguided, yet well designing Philanthropists, we were willing to rely solely on the liberal, intelligent, and temperate, of our fellow citizens of the North, to restrain and destroy these irregular, unkind, and disorganizing movements. No good or reflecting man among us desired to add any thing to the excitement which the past feeble and vicious measures of the Northern Abolitionists were so well calculated to produce, and none of us could reconcile it to our duty to ourselves, or to our beloved country, to do any act that might in the least degree alienate, or tend to alienate, one portion of our common country from the other. Actuated by these sentiments, we, in Virginia, with all the other Southern States, have forborne noticing the associations in question; not doubting but that their further increase and dangerous tendencies would be controlled, either by the public sentiment of the Northern people, or by the legislation of the States in which they were formed. Recent developments have, however, shewn to our satisfaction, that to remain longer passive, or to neglect to warn the people of the non-slave holding States against the irreparable mischief this intermeddling of some of their people with this subject may produce to us all, would be as wanting in frankness on our part, as it would be unjust towards them. Conceding it to be true, (and we have no disposition to bring into doubt its perfect truth,) that a very large majority of the entire population of non-slave holding States condemn all interference with the subject of slavery, either by legislation on the part of Congress, or in any other manner, yet it cannot be denied that the Abolitionists have formed and organized numerous societies in these States—have raised large sums of money to disseminate throughout the nation their disorganizing, seditious, and incendiary doctrines—that they have established presses, and are printing, and even now distributing in our own and the Southern States, the most dangerous and inflammatory publications, for the undisguised purpose of producing, by fraud or by force, the immediate emancipation of our slaves.

Numerically small as this band of desperadoes now is, they possess pecuniary resources, energy of character, and recklessness of purpose, sufficient to do much mischief. They are beyond the reach of our laws, and with impunity throw, or attempt to throw, among us, materials which are designed and well calculated to lead to insurrection, plunder, and murder. With such men we cannot stop to reason, or to remonstrate; but to those of our Northern fellow-citizens who wisely and virtuously reprobate all of these attempted outrages on the South, we may safely appeal, in the existing emergency, that they do, by strong, yet lawful, by mild, yet constitutional means, terminate and remove all our just causes of complaint.

Were these States separate and independent nations, and such associations were tolerated by the existing governments of them, it has ever been held among all civilized nations, that the one whose peace and repose might be threatened by such means, has an unquestionable right to demand their removal. If this be true to demand their removal, how much stronger is our claim for a like remedy upon those who belong to and constitute, and we fervently hope will ever continue to constitute, a part of the same nation, bound together by every tie of interest and affection. If the power and force of public opinion be not strong enough in the non-slave holding States to put down these mad disorganizers, then we of the South have every fair and reasonable claim on those States to attain this end by the passage of effectual and constitutional laws. We cannot doubt that so just an appeal will be promptly acquiesced in, nor will we anticipate or attempt to depict the consequences which might ensue from a failure or refusal to yield such acquiescence. It is entirely in the power of the South, by a change of policy, greatly to annoy the Northern States; for were we to pass laws to remove all our free negroes, as disturbers of the peace, from our borders, and to send them to be let loose on our sister States to the North and East of us, we might not infringe any of their laws, but we should be justly charged with the want of courtesy, liberality, and friendship. But we adopt no measure to embarrass those States, which are more fortunate in the exemption from a large colored population.

It is just, however, to our brethren to the North, solemnly to warn them, that our right of property in our slaves is guaranteed by the Constitution; and to remind them how sacredly they have, in all time past, regarded this right; that the least attempt to impair the value of this guaranty, by endeavoring to procure the abolition of slavery by Congress in either of the States, or in any of the Territories, or District, where slavery now exists, or to regulate the manner in which slaves may be sold from one State into another, we shall hold to be a wanton and obvious violation of the compact between the States, and destructive of the whole frame of government.

We cannot permit this proposition to be discussed; the converse of it is so startling and so glaringly iniquitous, that the Southern people cannot tolerate its argument. The continuance of slavery, its wisdom, justice, or expediency, are questions for ourselves, and ourselves only, and the days of this Republic will have been numbered on that, when we shall have conceded to any others than our own people the decision of these questions. We admonish, then, our Northern fellow-citizens, that as they value the blessings bestowed by our Constitution, and the continuance of the Union; as they estimate the peace of our Country; as they would guard against civil commotion, war, and bloodshed, to make all within their borders, and under the influence of their laws, desist from their mad and wicked schemes—wicked, essentially wicked and mischievous, as well towards the black man, as towards the white, and equally destructive to the happiness of the one and the improvement of the other. Nothing can so strongly demonstrate this truth, as the recent deplorable occurrences in our sister State Mississippi, where the machinations of a few, very few banditti, have thrown that whole community into commotion, and brought on the heads of the white and black offenders the summary vengeance of a wronged and enraged people. Thus, while we have been but considering the necessary measures to arrest the coming evil, we have seen practically exhibited its tendency and result. The aspirations of every humane man and patriot should surely be, that the time may be far, very far removed, when like scenes shall be witnessed through our Southern country; and yet, as certainly as we are here assembled, will they be, if the rash and wicked attempts of the abolitionists are not promptly repressed. The experience of all time past has shewn, however, that the surest and safest means for providing against such dangers as now threaten our domestic peace, are a reliance on our own energies and preparations; and not to repose too much on the sense of justice of those, who, from various causes, cannot so well perceive, or guard against the impending wrong. While we therefore appeal, with entire confidence, to the justice of our Northern brethren, we shall not neglect to adopt all efficient measures within our own territory, to provide against any mischief, and to arrest the career of these lawless intruders. Committees of vigilance and correspondence should be organized throughout the State, and our fellow-citizens should be invited without delay to hold meetings in their respective counties and corporations for this purpose. The Police should be required to exert its utmost vigilance to detect and bring to punishment all offenders against our laws, and each citizen should stand pledged to give the most prompt information of their slightest infraction. To our own legislature we should apply for further legislation and action. Our laws should be strengthened, and as the guardians of our rights, our peace, and our happiness, the General Assembly should call on our sister States to remedy, by all means practicable, our just complaints against any of their citizens. Guided by these views and sentiments, your committee submit, for the adoption of the meeting, the following resolutions:

1st. Resolved, That we shall hold any attempt to impair the rights of property in our slaves, as guaranteed by the Constitution, by the abolition of slavery by Congress in any of the States, or any of the Territories, or District, where slavery now exists, or to regulate the manner in which slaves may be sold from one State to another, as a wanton violation of our political compact, and destructive of the whole frame of our government.








Watts—Mama. Williams, Pettigrow, Debert  
William B. Shepard, Augustine H. Shephard,  
Mackay and Graham—7.  
Van Ness—Mrs. Speight, Hawkins,  
Cannon, McKay, Connor, and Montgomery—6.

"Hear, O, while upon earth, had we, " suffer  
 their little children to come unto me," has no doubt  
 in great kindness, called her to himself, from a  
 state of sorrow; and the much loved form now rests  
 quietly in the tomb. But  
 "Hope looks beyond the bounds of time,  
 When what we now deplore,  
 Shall rise in full immortal prime,  
 And bloom to fade no more.  
 Then, cease fond mother, cease thy tears,  
 Religion points us high;  
 There everlasting spring appears  
 And joys which cannot die." [Comm'd:  
 At the residence of his father, James Somervell,  
 Esq., in Warrenton, on the 18th inst. Mr. ROBERT  
 R. SOMERVELL, in the 33d year of his age. Mr.  
 Somervell's death was caused by a wound which  
 he received in endeavoring to separate the parties  
 engaged in the unfortunate affray which occurred  
 in Warrenton on the 27th ultimo.  
 At St. Stephens, on the 17th July, Dr. D. M.  
 DLETON DOUGHERTY, lately of Charlotte, N. C.  
 He visited this State, with the intention of  
 making a permanent settlement in it—with a view  
 to the practice of his profession, and to remove his  
 family to it as soon as he should select a suitable  
 situation. He came to the country at an unpropitious  
 season—and after a residence of a few weeks  
 he was attacked with a violent bilious fever, which  
 terminated his existence. It must be a consolation  
 to his wife and children, who are yet in  
 Charlotte, to learn that during his illness, he had  
 the best medical aid and every comfort which his  
 situation required. He felt great anxiety from  
 the commencement of the attack, and spoke much  
 and frequently of his helpless family, endeared to  
 him by every tie, which was doubly felt in consequence  
 of his temporary separation from them.  
 Dr. Dougherty was skillful in his profession—and  
 has left to his family a fair and enviable reputation.  
 —Alabama paper.  
 At Little Rock, (Arkansas Territory,) on the  
 18th July, Dr. J. W. POTTS, formerly of Thor-  
 borough, in this State. He was a Member of our  
 last Legislature, and the author of the celebrated  
 resolutions of instruction to Senator Mangum.  
 Rest in peace!  
 WEEKLY ALMANAC.  
 AUGUST, 1835. [Sun rises] [Sun sets] MOON'S PHASES.  
 25 Friday, 5 31:6 29 For August, 1835.  
 26 Saturday, 5 32:6 28 P. M.  
 30 Sunday, 5 33:6 27 First 1 9 10 a'tn.  
 31 Monday, 5 34:6 26 Full 8 10 11 fore'n.  
 1 Tuesday, 5 35:6 25 Last 16 3 53 morn.

9 Wednesday 5 36 6 24 New 23 11 4 aft'n.  
3 Thursday, 5 37 6 23 First 30 7 35 even.



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 **The Justices of the Peace of Mecklenburg Co.**  
are requested to attend, on  
Tuesday of Court week, as business of im-  
portance to the County is to be attended to.  
*August 27, 1835.*

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**Commission and Forwarding**  
**STORE,**  
*Fayetteville, A. C.*

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**E**WD. W. WILKINGS, of the firm of  
Wilkins & Co., having entered into  
partnership with  
 Robt. C. Belden,  
the business of the   
old firm will be continued by them, under  
the firm of **Wilkins & Belden,**  
at the same store, corner of Hay and Max-  
well streets. They will pay personal at-  
tention to forwarding Goods to the interior of  
the state, and receive **Cotton** and other  
**Produce** on **Storage,** will effect sales,  
or ship as directed.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1835. 56-3m  
**MEDICAL NOTICE.**  
 Dr. John M. Happoldt  

**R**ESPECTFULLY informs  
 his friends and the public ge-  
 nerally, that he has removed from  
 the Providence Settlement to the  
 TOWN OF CHARLOTTE, where he in-  
 tends to **continue the Practice**  
 of **Medicine** in all its various branches.  
 His Dwelling is in the house recently oc-  
 cupied by George Hampton, and he has ta-  
 ken an *Office nearly opposite Capt. Neely's Hotel*, at one of which places he can  
 always be found (except when profession-  
 ally engaged elsewhere,) ready to attend to  
 all calls in his line.  
 Dr. Happoldt avails himself of this public  
 opportunity to return his most grateful  
 thanks to his friends and the public in the  
 neighborhood where he has heretofore prac-  
 tised his profession, for the uniform kind-  
 ness and confidence which they have ex-  
 tended towards him. He assures them that  
 nothing but the *greatest success* could

by the town of Charlotte for the education  
 of his rising family, could have compelled  
 him to remove from among them.  
 August 26, 1835. 56-1f

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**NOTICE.**  
**A** VARIETY of Military Goods, such  
 as Cavalry Caps, Holders,  
 Buttons, &c. will be sold at Public  
 Sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on  
 Saturday, the 5th of September next, the  
 property of Jno. G. Hoskins, decd.  
 W. MORRISON, Attorney.  
 August 26, 1835. 55-2v



## POETRY.

(From *Blackwood's Magazine*.)  
THE LAST JOURNEY.

Michael, in his description of an Egyptian funeral procession which he met on its way to the cemetery Rosetta, says:—"The procession we saw pass, stopped before certain houses, and sometimes receded a few steps. I was told that the dead stopped thus before the door of their friends, to bid them a last farewell, and before those of their enemies, to effect a reconciliation before they parted forever."

Slowly, with measured tread,  
Onward we bear the dead  
To his long home.  
Start from the homeward road,  
On with your mortal load,  
O grave! we come.

Yet, yet—ah! hasten not  
Past each remembered spot  
Where he had been;  
Where late he walked in gloom,  
There from henceforth to be  
Never more seen.

Yet, yet—ah! slowly move—  
Bear not the form we love  
Fast from our sight—  
Let the air breathe on him,  
And the sun beam on him  
Last looks of light.

Rest ye—set down the bier,  
One he loved dwelleth here;  
Let the dead lie  
A moment that door beside,  
Went to fly open wide  
Ere he drew nigh.

Hearken!—he speaketh—  
"O friend! wilt thou forget  
(Friend more than brother!)  
How hand in hand we've gone,  
Heart with heart linked in one—  
All to each other?"

"O friend! I go from thee,  
Where the worm feasteth free,  
Darkly to dwell.  
Giv'st thou no parting kiss?  
Friend! it is come to this?  
O friend! farewell!"

Uplift your load again,  
Take up the mourning strain!  
Pour the deep wail!  
Lo the expected one  
To his place passeth on—  
Grave! bid him hail.

Yet, yet—ah! slowly move;  
Bear not the form we love  
Fast from our sight—  
Let the air breathe on him,  
And the sun beam on him  
Last looks of light.

Here dwells his mortal foe;  
Lay the departed low,  
Even at his gate.  
Will the dead speak again,  
Uttering loud boasts and vain,  
Last words of hate?

Lo! the cold lips unclosed,  
List! list! what sounds are those,  
Plaintive and low?  
"O thou, mine enemy!  
Come forth and look on me,  
Ere hence I go."

"Curse not thy foeman now,  
Mark! on his pallid brow  
Whose seal is set!  
Pardoning I pass away—  
Then—wage not war with clay—  
Pardon—forget!"

Now his last labor's done!  
Now, now the goal is won!  
O Grave! we come.  
Seal up this precious dust—  
Land of the good and just,  
Take the soul home!

## Miscellaneous Selections.

"Wol, Sambo, what are de agricultural prospects dis season?"

"Oh, Pomp, I hardly know. Dat 'tater hill ob mine grow nicely—but, I goah! dat reddish dont grow none."

"Dat's 'cause you be ignorant ob de scientific principle ob horticulture, Sambo. I understand 'em, you see I sign for the horticultural Magazine. My corn, air, is all turnin' yaller—dats a sign to ripeness, I got dem cabbage stumps you gin me all polled, and I jist been plantin' some silk worms."

"My goodness!"

"Yea, air, I spec to have a silk factory gon' her next fall."

"I goah! Pomp, you go ahead rightish dat's sartin. Tell us de scientific principle ob de silk worm, will you, Pomp?"

"Not as you know on—shant do it my Bob!—see 'gin to-morrow."

A gentleman who was paying his addresses to a lady, at length summoned up sufficient courage to ask if they were agreeable to her, and whether he might flatter himself with a chance of success. The lady replied—*stripes*—telling the gentleman to transcribe the letters so as to form out of them another word, which was her answer. The reader who can find out the word need never fear being nonplussed by a lady; those who cannot, must either persist till they overcome the difficulty, or may give up all thoughts of wooing.

The following amusing circumstance occurred a few days since, with a person who was visiting a family in the neighborhood. "What is the future state?" said the clergyman, to a sprightly little girl. "Illinois." "No, no," said the preacher, "I mean what is the future condition of men and women?" "Why," replies the girl, hesitatingly, "I suppose they are to be married."

*How to halter a knave.*—The following curious hymenial notice is from the Stamford (Conn.) Sentinel:  
In New York State, by Nathan Green, Esq., May 30, Hiram Brundage, to Thurza

Racco, widow of Abraham Racco, all of

We understand from a source worthy of credit, that the young man who led the widow Racco to the altar, first made love to the widow on the Saturday previous to their marriage. After a few hours courtship, he made love to her in specie, and a French watch belonging to the fair one—made off to New York with his booty—the widow made after him, caught him, and Enquire Green made them man and wife.

"I thought you were going to come late to-night," said Thaddy to Ned, at the club-room. "No," replied Ned, "I have got here first at last." "I am glad of that," says Thaddy, "for you was always behind before."

A man boasting of his honesty, is generally a rogue—of his courage, a coward—of his riches, not wealthy—of his democracy, an aristocrat—of his intimacy with great men, despised by those who know him—of his wit, popularity, and high standing, always a fool.

## To The Public!

HAVING determined to leave this place for the south west, as early this fall as I can close my business, I therefore give notice to all who wish to obtain bargains—that I will expose my entire stock on hand to public sale, without reserve, on Monday, the 31st of this month, and continue the sale from day to day, until all is disposed of.

Terms of Sale will be accommodating, and will be made known on day of sale. Merchants and others would do well to attend.

SAM'L. C. CALDWELL.

Aug. 12, 1835.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers take this method of notifying the public, that W. D. McDOWALL will remove to, and remain permanently in Charleston, after the 20th of September next. This arrangement is made for the purpose of affording greater facilities in procuring supplies for their establishment in Camden, as also for the transaction of such

**Agency and Commission BUSINESS,** as may be entrusted to them. To the merchants of the up-country, who may be under the necessity of employing agents for receiving and forwarding their goods shipped via Charleston, from the Northern Cities, they tender their services, hoping from their experience in this line of business to be able to give satisfaction.

Liberal advances will be made, either in Camden or Charleston, on Produce consigned to them for sale or shipment.

The business will be conducted in Camden, as heretofore, under the firm of Shannon & McDowall, and in Charleston under the firm of McDowall & Shannon.

C. J. SHANNON,  
W. D. McDOWALL.

Camden, Aug. 15, 1835.

## BACON

For sale by J. D. Boyd.  
July 30, 1835. 52cf

## NOTICE.

I EXPECT to leave for New York in 18 days—all persons indebted to me by Note or Book account of an ancient date, will do me a favor by paying me at least a part.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Surviving Partner.  
Aug. 11, 1835.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons who have not taken out License for retailing Merchandise, &c. and for Taverns, are requested to do so before the County Court, as I have to make my returns at that time.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.  
Aug. 11, 1835.

N. B. All those who have not paid up their Taxes are requested to come forward by Court, as I am compelled to have the money by that time.

## ATTENTION!

## GRENADEIERS.

YOU are ordered to parade at your usual parade ground, on the 29th inst. armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill.

J. F. ALEXANDER, Capt.  
August 10, 1835.

## To Bridge Builders.

WE will let, to the lowest bidder, at the Courthouse in Concord, on the 16th of September next, a Contract for building a Bridge across Rocky River, at Bradshaw's Ford, 7 miles south east from Concord. The bridge will be about 300 feet long. Persons intending to contract, would do well to examine the site and convenience of materials.

A plan of said bridge can be seen at Dr. Harris's Hotel, Concord, N. C., after the 1st of September next.

Payments to Contractors will be one-half cash when the bridge is received by the Commissioners—the other half in 12 months thereafter.

Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

JOHN BOST,  
WM. H. ARCHIBALD,  
KIAH P. HARRIS,  
Concord, N. C. Aug. 7, 1835. 158

## Bacon and Lard,

FOR SALE BY MORRISONS & MCKEE.  
August 9, 1835. 53cf

## Look at This!

W. J. KEAHEY,  
Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he is prepared with first rate workmen, to execute all orders in his line of business, in a style superior to any done in this section of country. Thankful for the encouragement hitherto received, he hopes, by attention and punctuality, to merit a liberal share of patronage hereafter. His Shop is kept out door south of Wm. Carson's Store.

## To Tailors.

W. J. K. having been appointed agent for T. P. Williams & Co. of New York, to sell and teach the Columbian System, those who wish it can be accommodated.  
Charlotte, August 6, 1835. 6w

## TO CONTRACTORS.

THE undersigned, as Commissioner in behalf of the United States, will receive proposals, until the first day of September next, for the erection of a building in the Town of Charlotte, intended for the Branch Mint. The building is to be one hundred and twenty five feet front, by thirty three feet six inches, with a projection in the rear of fifty-three feet by thirty-six feet, two stories in height, with a basement story of five feet above the surface of the ground; the foundation to be of common stone. The basement story to be of good dressed stone. The window-sills and frames, door-sills and frames, to be of dressed stone; also, steps to be of dressed stone, and the gutters round the building to be of dressed stone, the roof to be of zinc. The main body of the building of Brick. The whole work to be of the best materials, and to be executed in the best manner, and to be completed on or before the first of October, 1836.

The undersigned is prepared with a plan of the Building, which can be seen on application to him or the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia.

All applications for furnishing information will be promptly attended to—applicants paying postage for all letters sent.

The proposals will be kept open until the first day of September, when the contracts will be concluded for the entire Building, or for such parts thereof as may be agreed upon.

Sam'l. McComb,

Commissioner Branch Mint, Charlotte, N. C.  
Charlotte, Meck'g. Co., N. C. July 29, 1835.

## 10 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Thursday night last, in the town of Charlotte, a small Pocket Book (wallet) containing about five dollars in money, and some receipts, with a judgment, on Edmund Smith, for 6 dollars. There was also taken from my pocket five dollars in Eagle halves. Ten dollars reward will be given for any information that may lead to the detection of the thief. Persons are forewarned trading for the above judgment.

WM. J. BLACK.  
July 24, 1835.

## Commission AND Forwarding BUSINESS.

THE undersigned has made arrangements for Ware-House Room and other accommodations to enable him promptly, safely, and satisfactorily to attend to receiving and forwarding up the Country, or down to the Sea-board,

## Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Produce.

As he will devote himself to this business, it may be for the interest of Country Merchants and others, to give such a direction to their consignments, that the undersigned may have an opportunity to prevent accidents, delays, or other embarrassments, which sometimes happen to Goods and Produce "in transitu."

The strictest attention may be relied on. The charge which will be made for attention, will be fifteen per cent. on all money paid.

Felix Long.  
Charlotte, July 1st, 1835. 156

Refer to J. G. McKENZIE,  
D. & J. MALLOY,  
LaCorte & McKay,  
Brown Bryan,  
Jas. Wright,  
Rohr. C. Davis,  
Jno. C. Coir,  
A. Blue,  
D. S. HAMILLE,  
Geo. H. DUNLAP,  
A. & R. McKENZIE,  
of Charlot.

## NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a large number of young Negroes from 12 to 30 years of age. The highest prices in CASH will be paid. I can be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel.  
July 18, 1835. 51cf

## WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE obtained the right of selling Stagnant's Tonic, &c. in this country, for the radical cure of Scrophulous (scrophulous) This instrument is of recent invention, can be worn comfortably while the person is engaged in his usual avocations, and from certificates in my possession, given by Professor Dudley and several other of the most correct Anatomists of the United States, I have no hesitation in saying that a radical and permanent cure of this distressing malady will be effected by this Tonic. The instrument and certificates can be seen by applying at the Drug Shop.

R. A. WALLACE.

Charlotte, July 15, 1835.

P. S. Unless the cure is complete there will be no charge.

## Land! Land!! Land!!

A GREAT bargain may be had by applying to the Subscribers, of that valuable tract of Land, upon which H. D. W. Alexander now resides, lying upon the head waters of Mallard Creek, in Mecklenburg County, containing about 600 acres. The Land formerly consisted of three tracts; one of which contains about 300 acres, with a good Dwelling House, a Barn and other out houses, together with an excellent Spring quite convenient to the house, and a good orchard; about 50 acres of which is in cultivation.

The tract upon which said Alexander resides contains about 300 acres; about 100 acres of which is in cultivation, having on the same a good Dwelling House and all other necessary buildings. The other contains about 100 acres without improvements, but is a valuable piece of Land.

The whole will be sold either separately or together, and the terms made very accommodating to the purchaser.

This Land lies well, is well watered, and situated in a very healthy part of the country.

Persons desirous of viewing the premises can do so by applying to H. D. W. Alexander.

Terms made known by DAN ALEXANDER.  
July 13, 1835. 5p4f

## VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers being desirous of removing to the west, offer for sale the Gold Mine lying in the lower end of Mecklenburg county, known as the LEWIS MINE,—attached to the Mine is 40 acres of land. The Mine has been worked about three years, the vein from 2 to 6 inches in width. One has been obtained from this Mine valued at from \$5 to \$60 per bushel. Those wishing to purchase can call and examine the premises for themselves.

We wish to dispose of it by the 1st of October.

For particulars apply to either of the subscribers.

ELI STEWART.  
ROBT. LEWIS.  
July 3, 1835. 494f

## Valuable Stand for a Tavern FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, desirous of removing to the south west, offers for sale the large and commodious TAVERN, which he occupies, situated in the Town of Charlotte, three doors west of the Court-House. This establishment has all the necessary conveniences for carrying on the business for which it is designed. The Kitchen, Stables, Crib, &c. are in good repair. Its present patronage liberal. For the purposes of a tavern, this house affords many advantages from its situation. The village of Charlotte is generally healthy, and its condition flourishing. It is situated in a populous and wealthy community, and is the thoroughfare of the travelling from the north and eastern sections of the Union, to the south and south-west. Having determined to remove, the premises will be offered at very liberal terms. If they are not sold before the first of September, they will be offered for rent or lease.

WM. B. W. HAYES.  
Charlotte, June 15, 1835. 40cf

## Venison Hams.

250 WELL CURED VENISON HAMS for sale by WM. HUNTER.  
June 6, 1835.

## Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, a male to man by the name of HENRY, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, had on light colored clothes. He says he runaway from Christopher Roberts who was moving from Jones county, N. C. to some part of Alabama. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.  
May 11, 1835. 41cf

## Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 17th inst. a negro man named HENDERSON, about 30 years of age, dark complexioned, his clothes very ragged and dirty. He says he runaway in April last, and that he belongs to Manabach Franklin of Berry county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

The above boy has since confessed that he was sold by Manabach Franklin to a negro speculator by the name of English, and was carried to the state of Mississippi and sold to a man by the name of James Robinson near Port Gibson.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.  
Dec. 17, 1834. 30cf

## Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

Blanks of all kinds for sale at this Office.

## DRUG SHOP.

HAVING purchased the APOTHECARY SHOP in this place, from Dr. C. Morrison, I have just received from Philadelphia and New York, a much larger assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

than has ever been offered in this part of the country before. My stock embraces every article of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Soaps, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery & Fancy Articles, which the Northern Cities can furnish. Also, a great variety of

Refined Wines, Brandy, &c.

exclusively for Medical use, together with several new articles recently discovered by chemical research and philosophical investigation of the medical faculty in different parts of the world. All articles will be carefully put up and correctly labeled to order. Terms moderate for cash, or short credit, to responsible customers.

R. A. WALLACE.

Charlotte, 18th May, 1835. 3m

P. S. As I have engaged a young man who has studied medicine, regularly to attend to the business, my own time will be devoted to practice.

R. A. WALLACE.

## To The Afflicted.

W E have just received a supply of Dr. Boileau's celebrated

## Anti-dyspeptic Pills.

—ALSO—

## Hawley's Tooth-ache Pills,

highly recommended. We have also, left to sell on commission,

Dr. Gunn's Medical Book,

especially for the use of Farmers.

SMITH & WILLIAMS.  
March 17, 1835. 33cf

## New is the Time.

I WILL pay the highest prices in CASH for 25 or 30 Likely Niggers. I may be found most commonly at Dr. Boyd's Hotel in Charlotte, N. C. All letters will be strictly attended to.

JOHN JONES.  
418

N. B. Address Robert Huie in Salisbury, N. C. J. J.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835.

John Springs,

Surviving Partner of J. & E. Springs } Original

vs. } Attachment.

John F. Hodges.

Laid on a tract of land, the property of defendant, lying on the Catawba river, adjoining the lands of David Partlow, William Partlow and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant hath removed beyond the limits of the State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners & Farmers Journal, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then there plead or reply, judgment will be rendered against him by default. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1835. B. OATES, c.c.c.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835.

N. D. Tomlinson

vs. } Original Attachment.

A. F. Caldwell.

Laid on the hands of David Lawing and Mary F. his wife, and them summoned to Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant hath removed beyond the limits of the State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners & Farmers Journal, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then there plead or reply, judgment will be entered against him by default. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1835. B. OATES, c.c.c.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835.

Nicholas Tradinick

vs. } Original Attachment.

Chasey & Binney, part of the Calabazas Gold Mining Company.

Laid on a tract of land, the property of defendants, bounded by the lands of Abram Smith, William Smith and others, supposed to be ninety acres.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners & Farmers Journal, that unless the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then there plead or reply, judgment will be rendered against him by default. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1835. B. OATES, c.c.c.

## An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business, will be taken at this office, if application be made early. A boy from the country would be preferred.

August 12, 1835.